Research Design and Methodology:

1. Choose crops that have relatively few insect pests.
2. Grow crops at a time of year when the insect pests they do have are least abundant.
3. When possible, choose varieties that are resistant to key pests. Sometimes choosing a variety that resistant to a particular disease can aid in insect management as well.
4. Monitor pest populations. Good scouting can help assess effectiveness of non-insecticide
5. management steps and better time insecticide treatments. Scout crops at least once or twice weekly by making a special trip through the crop specifically to check for insects and diseases.
6. Use mechanical controls where feasible.
7. Use of neem based bio control insecticides when necessary.
8. Be aware of the limitations of organic insecticides.
9. Use ‘Integrated Pest Management’.
10. Keep records, keep learning, and use what you learn in the next crop